

1. The emergency planning process has one main purpose:
 - a. Collaboration among different agencies.
 - b. Assembling a multi-agency planning team.
 - c. Developing and maintaining an EOP.
 - d. Conducting a community risk assessment.
2. A document describing how citizens and property will be protected in an emergency is called:
 - a. An EOP.
 - b. An SOP.
 - c. An implementing instruction.
 - d. A support document.

Place the following steps of the emergency planning process in the correct order (using a for 1, b for 2, c for 3, d for 4) *as they apply to initial basic plan development*:

3. ____ Testing the plan
 4. ____ Hazard analysis
 5. ____ Plan revision
 6. ____ EOP development
7. Agencies such as hazardous materials responders who may not be involved in many incidents should be consulted much later in the planning process when specialized expertise is needed.
 - a. True
 - b. False
 8. Successful collaboration among different agencies requires that the participants chosen for the planning team share a common experience and culture:
 - a. True
 - b. False

Put the following response priorities in the correct order (using a for 1, b for 2, c for 3):

9. ____ Essential facilities
10. ____ Infrastructure
11. ____ Life safety

12. A hazard analysis is used to determine:
- a. The causes of hazards that threaten a community
 - b. How a community plans to respond to a given hazard
 - c. How vulnerable a community is to a hazard
 - d. How to carry out a specific function in the face of a specific hazard
13. In developing a community profile, one of the factors to include is:
- a. Determining what resources the community has to respond to a disaster.
 - b. Developing mutual aid agreements.
 - c. Supplementing community resources with State assistance.
 - d. Applying for Federal aid to supplement community resource shortfalls.
14. The basic plan should contain enough detail to stand alone as the community's specific approach to emergency response.
- a. True
 - b. False
15. The recommended EOP format includes:
- a. Hazard-specific analyses
 - b. The basic plan
 - c. Vulnerability studies
 - d. Response operations
16. Which part of the EOP is hazard-specific?
- a. Annex
 - b. Appendix
 - c. Basic plan
 - d. Implementing instructions
17. Which part of the EOP is based on function?
- a. Annex
 - b. Appendix
 - c. Basic plan
 - d. Implementing instructions
18. The Situation and Assumptions component of the basic plan includes:
- a. Hazards addressed by the plan
 - b. Instructions for compiling situation reports
 - c. Assumed resource needs for high-risk hazards
 - d. Legal bases for emergency operations and activities

19. A detailed appendix explains how the community will carry out a broad function such as warning or resource management.
- a. True
 - b. False
20. A community in California would undoubtedly include an annex that addresses earthquakes in its EOP.
- a. True
 - b. False
21. Implementing instructions include:
- a. A promulgation document signed by the CEO
 - b. Standard Operating Procedures
 - c. Identification of shared responsibilities
 - d. A statement that addresses liability issues
22. Checklists usually provide step-by-step instructions for carrying out specific responsibilities.
- a. True
 - b. False
23. Which type of implementing instruction would be most appropriate for recording calculations and/or observations?
- a. Information card
 - b. Checklist
 - c. Recordkeeping/combination form
 - d. SOPs
24. Which type of implementing instruction would be most appropriate for completing a multi-step task on the job?
- a. Information card
 - b. Checklist
 - c. Map
 - d. Recordkeeping/combination form
25. Which type of implementing instruction would be the most appropriate for a resource list?
- a. SOPs
 - b. Job aid
 - c. Checklist
 - d. Information card